

# THE STANDARD.

GEORGETOWN, SEPTEMBER 17, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARTIN VAN BUREN

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.  
OHIO ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

BENJAMIN JONES, of Wayne county.  
FRANCIS A. CUNNINGHAM, of Preble.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.

1st District, John H. Gerard,  
2nd " James B. Cameron,  
3d " Christopher Soule,  
4th " Nathan Kelly,  
5th " James Cole,  
6th " William Skinner,  
7th " John A. Fulton,  
8th " George W. Sharp,  
9th " Daniel Karshner,  
10th " John P. Hambleton,  
11th " Samuel Smith,  
12th " Calvin Ackley,  
13th " James Hongland,  
14th " Ephraim Wood,  
15th " Joseph Lewis,  
16th " John Sherman,  
17th " William Deford,  
18th " Matthias Shepler,  
19th " James Simeral.

## OCTOBER ELECTION.

FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO,  
WILSON SHANNON.

For Congress,  
WILLIAM DOAN.

For Representatives  
Of the District composed of Brown, Clermont and  
Clinton.

DAVID G. DEVORE, of Brown County,  
THOMAS L. BUCHANAN, of Clermont,  
THOMAS J. CAROTHERS, of Clinton.

For Sheriff,  
JOHN J. HIGGINS.

For Auditor,  
JAMES J. SMITH.

For Recorder,  
DAVID CRAWFORD.

For Commissioner,  
SAMUEL KERR.

For Coroner,  
SYLVESTER SHAW.

## RUSSELLVILLE MEETING.

Next Wednesday is the day appointed for the grand rally at Russellville. Democrats, disciples of Jefferson and Jackson, one and all, come up. Your opponents are sparing no exertions to collect large assemblies, that they may disseminate far and wide their calumnies and abuses of the officers of your choice. Let the remedy be timely and as widely disseminated as the poison, and all will be well. Ample preparations will be made to accommodate all who may attend. We are authorized to say that, besides the others who are invited and expected, the Hon. Wm. Doan, Hon. Th. L. Hamer, Hon. T. J. Buchanan, Gen. McDowell, J. C. Coleman, Esq., T. H. Holt, Esq., and R. H. Stanton, Esq. will be there.

## COUNTY CONVENTION.

In consequence of our being absent two or three days after the democratic meeting of the 5th inst., it was not noticed in our last number. It was a large and respectable meeting, although many said at home to gain time to attend the great convention which is to be held at Russellville on Wednesday next. Messrs. Hamer, Buchanan, McDowell and Baldwin addressed the meeting. It was much regretted that Mr. Buchanan was so unwell as to be able to make but a few remarks. The speeches afforded a striking contrast with those usually made by the whigs at their hard-cider, coon-skin meetings. The federal whigs are continually repeating unfounded charges against the officers of the people's choice, while they carefully avoid speaking of their own acts and measures. The democratic speakers on this occasion, as usual, made no charges against their opponents that could not be substantiated by documentary evidence; triumphantly refuted, by the same kind of evidence, the most important of the almost innumerable charges against the Administration; and did not hesitate to speak openly of their own acts and the measures proposed to be carried into effect by the democratic party.

An error occurred in a part of the edition of last week's Standard, in the article headed "Individual responsibility." The name "Dean" was printed in two places instead of Doan, among the votes there given. Doct. Doan was at his post, and voted on each question in favor of making bankers liable for their notes.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—A very respectable meeting was held by the Germans last Saturday, near Arnhem. Mr. George Kautz, of this place, addressed the meeting, in the German language.

The article in our last, headed "Reformation of the Banking System," should have been credited to the Ohio Eagle.

## SPEECH OF GOV. LINCOLN.

The speech of Mr. Lincoln, copied into the democratic papers from the National Intelligencer, was made out by himself and furnished to the editors of the Intelligencer for publication. As it is a magnanimous answer, by a whig, to the charges of the unprincipled Ogle against the Administration, some reckless whig Editors are representing it as a "forgery."

## TREASON.

We have seen declarations similar to the following, which have been made by desperate whig office-seekers in various parts of the Union. What are we to expect but deception, falsehoods, fraud and violence previous to and at the election, from men who already declare themselves willing to take up arms if they do not succeed at the polls?

From the Fayette Democrat.  
WASHINGTON, Fayette co. Ohio.  
August 12th, 1840.

We, the undersigned, do certify that we heard Allen Trimble, (ex-governor of Ohio) of Highland county, make in substance the following remarks from a carriage in front of Cissna's Hotel, in Washington, last evening, about 11 o'clock. "Gentlemen—I do not intend to make a speech; it has been stated to day, that I once attempted to make a speech in this place but failed; I acknowledged it. One of my friends told me, immediately after it, that it was a devil of a poor speech, and I valued him for his frankness. But I have yielded to the solicitations of a couple of gentlemen whom I esteem, to get up and show myself to you, to let you know that I am with you heart and hand in this struggle for liberty."

And, Gentlemen, if we cannot succeed at the ballot-box, we shall have to redeem our lost liberties at the point of the bayonet, and I will be with you on all occasions;" which was received with cheers.

L. D. Willard,  
Nathaniel Cutright,  
John McNally,  
Danl. Sharp,  
Calvin Williams,  
Thomas V. Cutright,  
Jacob Linson,  
E. H. Skillman,  
B. F. Baughn,  
J. F. Boyer,  
Thomas Hudson,  
Joseph Trounstone,  
Jacob Wright,  
James Roebuck,  
James Henton,  
John Robinson.

## DEMOCRATS, BE VIGILANT.

The following article from the Globe contains a fair proposition that "each party should have its sentinel to watch every act of the men who decide on the right of suffrage and receive the ballots." Let no democrat be deterred from doing his duty by the threats of federal demagogues to appeal to arms. Those who are now loudest in proclaiming such threats, are cowards, and will be the first to hide their diminished heads when the elections are decided against them.

From the Globe.

## THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

The Albany Argus has made an appeal to the Republicans of the Empire State, to unite in the purpose of preventing the overthrow of the elective franchise, by bullying at the polls, and the frauds perpetrated under the cover of this species of brutal anarchy and despotism, which we trust will have a salutary influence. Men of respectability, of firmness, of resolute moderation, ought to combine together every where, to see the elections fairly conducted, with perfect freedom to the voter, and under circumstances to hold the officers managing the elections, of whatever party, to the strictest accountability. For this purpose, men of both parties, of the highest worth and honor, should have an opportunity to see every function performed by the judges, which the law decrees shall be done in public. After the monstrous frauds which have been perpetrated in privacy by the mercenary wretches to whom, in too many cases, the banking interest have found means to commit the ballots of the people, it is not asking too much to insist that every act of these ministerial agents shall be before "THE PUBLIC EYE." When so much is at stake, it is not to be expected that either party will entrust what each considers their dearest interests to the odds or honor of heated partisans, simply because they are functionaries. Violence—possibly civil war—can only be prevented by the fair arbitration of the polls, and it must be known to be fair. Hence, each party should have its sentinels to watch every act of the men who decide on the right of suffrage, and receive the ballots. The law requires perfect publicity in all transactions connected with elections. The right to see them fairly conducted should be inviolably maintained. To surrender them to the control of hired bullies without, and corrupt judges within doors—the first openly driving off voters, and the last secretly abstracting legal votes from the ballot-boxes, and supplying their places with false ones, would be, in effect, to surrender representative Government. It would become, in its source, a system of fraud and violence; and would, therefore, represent the knavery of the nation; instead of its honesty. Hereditary monarchy would be

preferable to this; and we have no doubt that one of the motives of Federalism, in violating and defeating, in every way, the full free, and unpolluted operation of the elective franchise, is to lead, ultimately, to the institution of monarchy and aristocracy, their favorite system of Government, for the American Democracy, which, in their souls, they abhor.

## BRITISH WHIG ORDERS.

We have before us an extraordinary address from the federal "Executive Committee" at Washington City, "to the Whigs and conservatives of the United States," from which the following is an extract:

"The Administration and the principles on which it acts should not only be prostrated, but prostrated effectually and forever. It should pass to its long account amid the exultations of immense majorities, and without the hope of a resurrection. The rebuke about to be administered should not only be severe but astounding."

Reader, who do you think say all this? Are they men who are actuated by a sincere regard for the laws, the institutions and the rights of the citizens of their country? No—far from it. Had they been influenced by abhorrence of abuse of official power, they had only to turn their attention to their own acts, and they would have found enough that needed reformation. The same men who issued the address from which the above is an extract, have been at Washington City since the adjournment of Congress abusing the franking privilege which they possess as Members of Congress, to send to every section of the Union misrepresentations and slanders against the officers of the people's choice. They are using the public paper to wrap their incendiary publications in, and horses and wagons employed at the public expense for far different purposes, are engaged in carrying them by loads to the Post Office. Such are the men who say the Administration, which opposes their unlawful and disorganizing conduct, must be prostrated. The same cry of "usurper and tyrant" that they used against Jefferson and Jackson, is now raised against Mr. Van Buren. They say, in their address,—

"Think you that there is in Congress independence sufficient to deny him any request? No!—I lay not that flattering question to your souls." The national legislature furnishes you with no protection, no guaranty against the exactions of Executive power. \* \* \* Under this reign of terror and proscription, place no dependence on Congress. It is no longer a shield between the rights of the people and the usurpations of the President. It caters for Executive gratification, and panders to his cravings for power."

These extracts contain an expression of the old federal doctrine, that the people are incapable of self-government, and that there is no reliance to be placed on representative assemblies.

Where are we to seek protection, if our Representatives, directly from among us, cannot afford it? Will such a weak, imbecile old man as Harrison protect us against the designs of bankers and such demagogues as Henry Clay? His actions too plainly show that he would become a plant tool in their hands. Like a child after a rattle, he will do any thing his partisans bid him, for the sake of obtaining and holding office.

OFFICE HOLDERS INTERFERING IN ELECTIONS.—The whig papers have made much ado about "office-holders interfering in elections." What have they to say in defence of Gen. Harrison, Thos. Corwin, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and a host of other federal whig office-holders who might mention, who have been electioneering and abusing the Administration, during the summer?

## MARK THEM.

The blue ribbon badge will in a few years be as odious as the black-cockade now is. The men who wore the latter are now wearing the former of these badges of federalism. They will be known in future time as the men who, in 1840, advocated exclusive privileges, and upheld the banks in their swindling transaction, and who avowed themselves ready for blood-shed should the people choose other men than themselves to fill offices of trust and honor.

The following account of the effects of the paper currency in England is from the Edinburgh True Scotsman.

## DISTRESS OF THE COUNTRY.

Fearful signs of commercial ruin and starvation universally prevail. In the manufacturing towns in England, a vast number of manufactories are shut up—houses that were regarded as strong in capital are becoming bankrupts—thousands of working men are thrown idle—

desperation, dismay and hopelessness are spreading their horrors every where around. Immense quantities of goods have for the last two years been exported in desperation, below prime cost, in order to meet the pressing demands for money, reduction being indispensable in order to secure sales. Commerce is diffusing itself abroad, and why should it not? The magnificent but foolish idea, that Britain should continue to be the workshop of the world, is being fast exploded. France is rapidly taking up our flax manufactures, and has already drained away hundreds of men and women from the North of Scotland to superintend them. Capitalists are fleeing to other lands to escape the impending ruin. Chartist, Whigs and Tories are in hostile array, even in a deadly array against each other. The enormous taxes are putting all men into a frantic, maddened state, except those who receive them. IT IS THE BANK OF ENGLAND, WITH ITS WHOLESALE SYSTEM OF SWINDLING, BY WHICH IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GOVERNMENT, THE COUNTRY IS INVOLVED IN APPARENT RUIN. Deducting the gold the bank has borrowed from foreign countries, it does not seem at this moment to have a million of gold in its coffers to represent twenty-four millions of circulating rags; or, what will in the end prove, lying promises to pay. America, before us in the career of liberty, is determined to exterminate the paper money imposture ingrafted in its institutions, and to have a sterling circulating medium. It is determined to have our guineas and dollars, and leave us with our rags and wretchedness. Our ruinous condition is known to the continent—our credit is broken—our weakness is known. No one will trust us. Our bankrupt condition is known and we are despised. The British lion is now a toothless animal. Foreign countries now look and laugh at it and are prepared to kick and cuff it in the bargain. The Hindoos in the East are determined to have revenge on us for our robberies and oppressions, and thrust us out, as yet they will from that mighty country. Our power in Turkey and the Mediterranean is being fast crippled and destroyed by France and Russia. The Canadians will soon abandon us. The West Indies already revolt against our intrusion. The disposition of colonies will ere long be arranged according to the geographical position, and the influence and power of those principles of freedom, by which alone all nations can be properly and permanently governed.

We see nothing before us but prospects of the most gloomy kind, till the tax laws, that curse of our country, be blown to the winds and a new Government be formed that will do justice to industry, commerce and agriculture, by reducing our burdens to a bearable amount. The whole system is fast going to pieces of its own accord. Let working men only have patience. It will upset itself without even giving it a kick. The punishment of our political and national crimes are now falling heavily upon us, and will yet, we fear, fall heavier still. Let us endeavor to struggle through these difficulties and trials so as to be enabled to triumph over them all, and institute a new and rational order of things, under which all men shall enjoy peace, prosperity and happiness.

Such is the state to which a ruinous banking system and worse laws have reduced proud England; and such is the fate from which the great democratic party of America are striving to save the United States. Gen. Jackson has truly said: "there are no necessary evils in government." Most political evils are the consequences of unwise or bad legislation; and when we see evils grow from any particular course of legislation, it is the part of wisdom to change that course. We have learnt by experience that prosperity cannot be forced, and that money cannot be legislated into existence. The intention of the framers of our admirable constitution was that legislation should be confined to protecting the many in "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and that it should not be used to confer exclusive privileges on the few. This simple rule, had it been observed and made a guide, would have saved us from the fluctuations of trade and business of all kinds, about which we hear and say so much. It would have saved our legislative halls from becoming the arenas for "log-rolling" and the exhibition of the worst passions of human nature. It must be our guide in time to come, or we must soon bid farewell to the constitution which contains it.

## A BASE ASSAULT ON MR. BYINGTON.

Not a week passes over our heads but brings fresh instances of the sanguinary course recommended in the treasonable and revolutionary speeches of the leaders of the Whig party.

It is with feelings of deep regret and mortification that we have again to record another instance of a base and dastardly assault on the person of Mr. Byington, one of the Democratic candidates for the Legislature in this district.

On Friday, the 28th ult., Mr. Byington, in his professional capacity, had been attending a civil suit before a Magistrate, in Waverly, Pike county, in behalf of the plaintiff, a democrat. The defendant it appears was a whig, and the hot-headed and sanguinary whig politicians of the neighborhood marked the occasion for venting their malignancy on Mr. Bying-

ton. His time had been employed during the day in examining witnesses relative to the cause at issue, and, we are informed, he had not irritated the defendant by pleading the case. During the pendency of the suit, which had continued for some days, the defendant had been endeavoring to insult Mr. Byington, by wearing wooden spectacles and other taunting ways, for the gratification of the low passions of his whig co-adjutors. After the termination of the suit, about sunset, as Mr. Byington was standing out side of the magistrate's office, in conversation with his client, we understand, the defendant in the late suit, (a man named Robertson) stepped up unperceived by Mr. Byington and gave him a violent blow in the right eye, which occasioned him to fall to the ground on his face. His assailant then further glutted his vengeance, and that of his whig bullies, a large number of whom were in attendance, by repeating the blows. The man who had thus openly violated the laws of the land, and disgraced the institutions of civil government, which are framed for the protection of the persons and property of all its members, was suffered to mount his horse and depart, to the eternal disgrace of those who thus lent their sanction to the foul deed by suffering the laws of the land to be openly violated on the person of a citizen, because he differed with them in his political creed.

Mr. Byington's right eye is so badly lacerated that there is no hopes of his retaining his sight. He is a young man of a delicate frame and small stature, and through severe study has weakened his sight, so as to oblige him to resort to the aid of spectacles. These his assailants brutally broke to pieces, and with the violence of the blow forced the glass into the eye. We have heretofore born witness to the brilliant intellectual oratorical powers, and the vast store of political information which Mr. Byington possesses. Knowing his intellectual power, but unable to meet him in fair argument, the hot-headed whig partisans of his vicinity had previously threatened to wreak vengeance on his person.

But whilst they are thus gratifying their brutal passions, they are arousing a feeling of indignation in the breasts of the democracy that will not be easily quenched;—and if these assaults are repeated on van-guards of Democracy, the rank and file will make a rush to the breach, that will make the assassin ringleaders quail. These brutal outrages are justly chargeable to the whig members of Congress, and other whig speakers, who have conspired against the liberties of the people, by endeavoring to excite their followers to acts of TREASON and ASSASSINATION!! Such usurpers will, ere long be looked at with suspicion by all who have the good of the Republic at heart.—Chillicothe Ado.

From the Globe.

## MR. TAZEVELL.

It gives us pleasure to perceive the State Rights men—who, as we believe, under a misconception of Gen. Jackson's real views, revolted at his policy—conquering their prejudices, and giving it their hearty support, as understood and carried out by Mr. VAN BUREN.

MR. VAN BUREN has sustained the scrutiny of the most vigorous, acute minds in the Republic, rendered peculiarly jealous of the executive power in a President, by principle, habit, and position. His thoroughly Republican course in reconciling the authority of the General Government to the strictest construction of the State Rights doctrine, has reconciled to him the keen-sighted, experienced, profound sagacity of CALHOUN, TAZEVELL, and McDUFFIE, and disarmed all their prejudices against him.

These exalted men have nothing to expect from Mr. VAN BUREN. Mr. TAZEVELL and Mr. McDUFFIE have withdrawn from public life. Mr. CALHOUN came in to his support when it was proclaimed that he was surrounded with disaster. Nothing but a conviction of the thorough Republicanism of the President, according to the strictest sect of the JEFFERSONIAN school, could ever have brought such men to the side of the President. And yet WEBSTER and his friends call him a tyrant!! HARRISON pronounces him a monarch!! And these gentlemen of the Black Cockade and Hartford Convention school bid themselves Whigs, upon the same principle, we suppose, that they convert bank palaces into log cabins, and whiskey into hard cider.

From the Old Dominion.

## GOVERNOR TAZEVELL.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers to-day, a letter from this distinguished gentleman. At a meeting of the district convention, held in this town on the 20th of last month, a committee waited on Mr. Tazewell, with a request that he would preside over its deliberations, which he declined, in consequence of feeble health, and having also retired from the busy scenes of political life, but at the same time communicated candidly and frankly to the committee his sentiments in relation to the all exciting topics of the day. The opinions of Mr. Tazewell, as expressed by the committee, having called forth invidious and illiberal remarks, induced one of them, Dr. J. P. Young, to address him a letter: and his reply to that gentleman we now publish, and which, we are sure, will command the attention of our readers:

## LETTER OF THE HON. L. W. TAZEVELL.

NORFOLK, August 23, 1840.  
Sir: Your letter of yesterday was handed me when it was too late for me to reply to it by the servant who bore it. After the very explicit and often repeat-

ed declarations made by me to the committee of which you were a member, that I would not take any part in the ferocious contest now raging throughout the country, further than by giving my vote on the day of election, I did not expect to be called upon again to abandon this purpose, especially by one of the members of that committee. You misunderstand the reasons which induced me to form this resolution, if you suppose it can be changed either by repeating to me the unmerited commendations of two partial friends, or the infamous and malignant falsehoods of those whom I despise too much to call them foes.

I have no reason to believe that I could influence a single vote any where if I would, and I am very sure that I would not if I could. My opinions upon any subject, when regarded as of sufficient consequence to be sought for by any of my acquaintance, have never been withheld from them; nor will they ever be concealed from any one. These opinions, in regard to the respective merits of the two candidates for the Presidential office, were given to the members of your committee, when asked for by them, as they had been before given to several other persons of both parties, and as they have been repeated to such persons since. I obtrude them upon none, but I am as indifferent who may know them, as I am by whom they may be approved. They are my opinions, and would continue to be such although no other being on earth might concur with me.

Upon these opinions, as I formerly said to you, I shall act at the approaching election, by giving my suffrage in favor of the present President, and of consequence against his opponent. I have an acquaintance of some standing with both the candidates, founded upon a service with each of them for several successive years in the Senate of the United States. This acquaintance justifies me in saying of each, that he is a well bred gentleman, of mild and amiable manners and deportment, and so far as I either know or believe, of irreproachable private character. General Harrison is my senior by several years, I know, and therefore, he cannot be much short of seventy. Mr. Van Buren is my junior by more years, I believe, than General Harrison is my senior. In their political course these gentlemen have generally differed; and while we were all associated as members of the Senate of the United States, it was my fortune to differ sometimes with both. The occasions of my difference with Mr. Van Buren, were few and rare; but with General Harrison, I do not remember a single subject, involving any question of constitutional law, or of high political expediency, as to which we ever concurred. And on the few occasions in which I differed with Mr. Van Buren, he was associated with General Harrison. Hence, it cannot be matter of surprise to any, that when placed in a situation where I am to choose between two persons, with neither of whom do I agree entirely, I should prefer him with whom I have often united both in opinion and action, to him with whom I have invariably differed.

I state these things that, knowing the effect which is sometimes produced upon human minds by frequent and long continued conflicts of opinion upon subjects of much interest, you may appreciate as you please the sentiment I have often uttered, and will therefore again repeat, that in my judgement, General Harrison is both physically and intellectually incompetent to perform the many, varied, arduous, and important duties which must devolve upon every President of the United States; that it is not prudent to expose our country to the certain perils which must await it, should its destinies ever be committed to a President by accident, in times of difficulty and high excitement, and that such a catastrophe is always probable, when one is elevated to the Presidential chair who has already reached the full term ordinarily considered as the limit of man's life.

To a kind letter from friends in a distant State, inquiring what were my opinions of Mr. Van Buren's administration, I have recently replied. A copy of this reply is now before me; and as it truly represents my sentiments upon this subject, I will transcribe my answer to the inquiry propounded: "I was opposed to Mr. Van Buren when he was first a candidate for the Vice Presidential chair, and my opposition to him was continued when he was afterwards a candidate for the station he now holds. Upon each of these occasions, there were other candidates who, as I thought, agreed with my opinions more exactly, and whom, therefore, I preferred. Entertaining such sentiments, I have watched his course, since he came into power, with a vigilance that might not, perhaps have been used by me under other circumstances. Yet, with all this vigilance, I have not been able to detect a single unconstitutional act that has been done or proposed by him during his administration. This is not a slight merit, at least in my eyes; and when I connect with it the whole scheme of his policy, in regard to all our relations, whether foreign or domestic, has evinced much sagacity, prudence, and forbearance, and this, too, under circumstances of great difficulty, I cannot withhold my approbation from such a course.

"These are not the sentiments of one who has any claim, or even pretension, to be considered as a friend of the present President. They are the result of a careful examination into all his public acts, since he has occupied his present station—an examination made with as much candor and impartiality as I could command. This examination was commenced, I own, with no expectation that